THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and priated to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

☞We are authorised to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞We are requested to announce JOHN B. WOODFIN, Esq. as a candidate to represent Yancy county in the Lower Branch of the next Legislature.

☞Bear in mind that the Election comes off on the THIRD day of August.

Things in Kansas.

In spite of the organized movements of the northern free soilers to cover the new territory with the mantle of anti-slavery, says the Richmond Enquirer, a large number of the citizens of Kansas Territory and of the adjoining State of Missouri contemplating homes in the territory, have held a meeting on Salt creek, about four miles west of Fort Leavenworth, at which they "resolved, That we will afford protection to no abolitionist—as a settler of Kansas Territory. That we recognise the institution of slavery as already existing in this Territory [illegible] and recommend to slave holders to introduce their property as early as possible." As the St. Louis Herald says, and we agree with its general conclusions, the frontiermen of Missouri are actually taking possession of the land by going in true settler fashion—each man staking out or otherwise marking his claim; and the different bodies of men, who are thus brought into proximity, meeting chiefly for the purpose of regulating the settlement, by defining the manner in which claims are to be held, and providing against conflicts amongst different claimants.

Looking first at the Northern meetings, and then at the Western ones, the difference between the two is striking. The temper of the western meetings is calm, sedate and resolute. Their proceedings are practical and business like. The actors in them go to work like men who understand what they are about. The northern meetings show the effervescence of giddy passion. They show the character of the North—which has so many solid features—on its hair brained side. We are satisfied that but few among the really substantial men of the North countenance this emigration excitement there. The resolutions and outgivings of the agitators convince us that they do not comprehend the work they have taken in hand. They are at any rate unwise in raising the excitement they have, and in making the proclamations and vaunts they have of what they intend to do. Had they proceeded more quietly and rationally, their chances of success would have been greatly improved. If the North is really pervaded by a strong desire to make Kansas free soil, she needs not the stimulants to emigration there which these agitators are applying. Monster meetings, high spiced resolutions, harangues not always free from froth, cannot be necessary.

The excitement occasioned by such proceedings is no less injudicious than unnecessary. Such boasts as that "slavery shall never desecrate the virgin plains of Kansas, if the strong arms of Northern freemen can prevent," saying nothing about the taste which conceives them, are foolish and impolitic. By the men at whom they are levelled they will be at least treated with contempt as boyish boasts. The exhibition of the *animus* which prompts such threats, and which pervades the proceedings of the Northern agitators, must serve to strengthen any resolutions which may have been taken by slavery men to assert their rights to slave property in Kansas.—We have already alluded to the possible consequence of the excitement so injudiciously set on foot at the North. Serious feuds may be expected to grow out of the ill blood it is so fast engendering. Apprehensions of such feuds may well deter families at the North, who would form the valuable portion of any emigration, from venturing into the territory. Instead of such, the emigration of the North will be composed of hair-brained young men, who, when they get into Kansas, will find it not quite all their fancy painted it, and who will discover that it is much easier to applaud intemperate harangues in Worcester than to carry out the recommendations of those harangues in Kansas. The slaveholder and his friends are now piqued and provoked into a determination to promote slavery in Kansas. They go forward in greater numbers and with less hesitancy; for they are men of the kind whom threats only make the more resolute. On the other hand, the freesoil emigrants will be less likely to be of the material best fitted to settle a new country, and to stand up intelligently, influentially, and firmly in support of freesoil principles.

[From the Washington Union.]

Letter From Hon. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: I regret extremely that I am under the necessity of asking you to give place to a matter that cannot be of interest to many persons outside the State of North Carolina. I do so, however, not only because the letter to which it is a reply does great injustice to one of my constituents, but is also intended to have an effect on the coming election in our State. The period of that election is so near at hand, that I fear that if I were to send this note to one of the papers in the State it might not be published in time to reach all parts of it prior to the election. For a long while past my friends and I have been assailed with an industry and violence equalled only by the malice and mendacity of the charges made. What gives particular virulence to the assaults of my enemies at this time is the consciousness, on their part, that an overwhelming defeat is staring them in the face and hence their rage and mortification seem unbounded.

The letter which I propose to refute appears in the Fayetteville Observer of the 10th inst., in an article the material portion of which is as follows:

"Perhaps the mendacity of Edney has already been made sufficiently apparent by his own testimony. But the following letter, from the Secretary of State, under Mr. Fillmore, which we received by this morning's mail, is necessary to expose another important misstatement contained in the preface to the pamphlet:

Boston, June 27th, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 25th, enclosing a small pamphlet which contains a letter, (purporting to have been addressed to Mr. Fillmore while President of the United States,) dated 5th February, 1853, and signed "B. M. Edney." You call my attention to the prefatory remarks, in which it is stated that the letter was "considered by him (Mr. Fillmore) and his Cabinet in council," and its statements 'found to be entirely satisfactory;' and you inquire of me whether any *such* letter was considered by Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet in council.

The proceedings of the cabinet, you are aware, are confidential; but as the letter has been published with the prefatory remark, referred to, I deem it proper to state, in reply to your inquiry, that it is in substance a copy of a letter addressed to President Fillmore on the 5th of February, 1853, and that it was read in the cabinet. It was, however, thought by the cabinet—and I believe unanimously—not to have any bearing upon the questions at issue relative to Mr. Edney's appointment as charge d'affaires to Guatamala; and I am not aware that any opinion was expressed whether its statements were or were not satisfactory.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Hon. GEO. E. BADGER.

Nothing further need be said to disarm the movement of Clingman, Edney & Co., of all power to harm Gen. Dockery, or any one else."

Such is the charge, and to meet it I present, in the first place, two letters of the Hon. Edward Everett himself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 2, 1853.

Sir: The attention of the President has been called to a printed letter bearing your name, and dated Louisville, (Kentucky,) September 22, 1852, purporting to be addressed to J. A. Fagg; and the President, understanding you to desire an opportunity of offering an explanation in reference to the same, directs me to inform you that, for that purpose, the final consideration of your appointment as charge d'affaires to Guatemala is postponed till Monday next, at half past 10, A. M.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient serv't.
EDWARD EVERETT.

To BALIS M. EDNEY, Esq., Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 16, 1853.

SIR: The President has determined to recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for a full minister to the States of Central America, instead of two charges d'affaires, as at present provided for. Mr. Kerr was some time ago conditionally recalled; and in conformity with the proposed measure, the President has decided to revoke your appointment as charge d'affaires to Guatemale, and it is hereby revoked.

Your salary will be allowed from the day of your return from Kentucky to your place of residence, preparatory to leaving the country, up to the present time.

If you will inform the department of the day of your return, your account will be settled accordingly.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

To BALIS M. EDNEY, Esq.

These two letters are conclusive, but I add also one of my colleague, the Hon. W. S. Ashe:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry I well remember that in a conversation I had with Hon. C. M. Conrad, (at that time a member of President Fillmore's cabinet,) he stated to me that a certain letter which had been addressed to the President by General B. M. Edney was read in his cabinet, and that it satisfied every member of his cabinet that the charges alleged against General Edney were groundless and malicious. I then, as I now do, understood that the principal against the general was the writting a letter to Mr. Fagg.

With respect, W. S. ASHE.

Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN.

Mr. Ashe's statement, in substance, corresponds with those made to me about the same time, both by Mr. Conrad and Mr. Fillmore. The latter gentleman, after explaining fully to me his reasons for having determined to recommend to Congress the appointment of a full minister to Central America in lieu of the the two charges, said expressly that Gen. Edney had been acquitted of all the charges against him. Much of the conversation had reference to the Fagg letter and Gen. Edney's answer to it. This interview occurred a day or two after the decision of the cabinet in the case, and no', I think, long before the President sent in the recommendation to Congress. It is proper that I should say, further, that there was at that time no desire, on the part of Gen. Edney to retain the office, and that I supported on the floor of the House of Representatives the President's recommendation to abolish the two chargeships.

As Mr. Badger was not referred to in Gen. Edney's letter, I am at a loss to know whether his interference in this matter was owing to the truth of a statement made to me by a member of the North Carolina delegation, that he, too, was one of those who joined in the demand that General Edney should be recalled on account of the Fagg letter; or whether he has embarked in the affair out of opposition to Gen. Edney or to myself. Whatever may be his motive for coming into the contest, I say to him and to his correspondent, Mr. Everett, that if either of them desires to go further into the matter, the result will not, in my judgment, be prejudicial in any respect to Gen. Edney or to myself.

To account for my having at this time in my possession the two letters of Mr. Everett, it may be proper that I should state that when I last saw Gen. Edney he spoke of going to Europe within a short time. As I had formerly been assailed in connexion with the Fagg letter, and as he expected to be absent for a considerable period, to enable me to make defence against any attacks that might be made, he gave over to my keeping the original letters, not then having even time to make copies. These letters are open to inspection, if their genuineness should be questioned. Owing to their being thus fortunately left in my possession, I have it in my power to defend him against most unjust and malicious assaults.—It remains to be seen whether such papers as the Observer have sense of shame enough left to induce them to publish this vindication.

Respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

A very good story is told of a German who was getting out of Arkansas, half dead with the shakes and billious fever, and migrating up the river. A colporteur got hold of him, and entered into conversation on serious things. The poor German complained bitterly of his bad luck and sickness; but, my unconverted friend, said the colporteur, "there is a land where the blessed inhabitants never say I am sick." Hanse, after a profound cogitation replied: "Yaw; I dink dat musht pe Vishconshin!"

LIKE FAITH.—Printer's accounts are said to be like faith—"the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not (often) seen.

A PEDANTIC TIPLER.—Landlord said a certain seedy pedagogue, somewhat given to strong libations, "I would like a quantum of spirits, a modicum of molasses in conjunction with a little water; but deal largely with the spirits, thou man of mixtures."

Several cases of cholera were reported in Richmond, Va., on monday, causing considerable anxiety in the community.

There were 204 deaths in Baltimore last week, of which one was from cholera.

FOURTH ROUND

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville St.		July	22—23
Hendersonville ct.	Davidson's river	C. G, Aug.	4—8
Webster	" Scotts Creek "	"	11—15
Catawba	Crook'd Cr'k "	"	18—22
Franklin	" Franklin "	"	25—29
Echota Miss,	Shoal Cr'k "	Sept.	1—5
Wayn'sville ct.	Shooks "	"	8—12
Asheville	" Turkey Cr'k "	"	15—19
Burnsville	" Burnsville, "	"	22—26

R. W. PATTY.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the North Cove, Catawba Circuit, commencing July 28; at Asbury Camp Ground, Asheville circuit, commencing Aug. 25; also, at Reem's Creek, Asheville ct., commencing Sept. 29.

R. W. P.

☞The Fayetteville Argus is pleased to make comparasons between Mr. Clingman and Gov. Reid and Mr. Badger, to the disparagement of the former gentlemen. Mr. Badger is a profound lawyer, a fluent and graceful speaker, and his mind is deeply imbued with a spirit of the classics ancient and modern; but he deals quite as much in language as in ideas, is more of a sophist than a logician; and though he has been engaged in politics many years, he is yet sadly deficient in the information, sagacity, and sound common sense essential to a statesman. Governor Reid and Mr. Clingman *are* statesmen. Mr. Clingman's powers of analysis are stronger than those of Mr. Badger—he reasons more connectedly than Mr. B. does—he is better acquainted with the nature of our government, entertains sounder views as to its objects and the limits of its powers, and he sustains himself with more force and success as a public man than Mr. Badger has ever shown himself capable of doing. Gov. Reid has reason—Mr. Badger has imagination; Gov. Reid grasps ideas, and forms a judgment which is seldom at fault—Mr. Badger deals often in the illusory, and is more or less unsustained in his opinions by the events with reference to which these opinions are formed; Gov. Reid is discreet and wise—Mr. Badger is cautious, artificial, and rarely up with the requirements or temper of the times; Mr. Badger is the meteor, which coruscates and dazzles—Gov. Reid, by his actions and the manifestations of his mind, is like the steady beams of the sun which dispense light and at the same time give life to what they touch.

The Argus is mistaken in his estimate of these men. We know something of them all; and we feel sure that neither Gov. Reid nor Mr. Clingman will suffer by a comparison with Mr. Badger. Their friends, it is true, have claimed less for them than Mr. Badger's have uniformly claimed for him; but this does not affect the difference between them—a difference between the ornamental and the solid, which is founded, perhaps, in the very natures of the men, modified more or less by their education, modes of thought, and habits of life.

The day has gone by in North Carolina when the mere word of a whig editor can make a great man.—*Standard.*

IDOLATRY IN JAPAN.—An officer in the United States frigate Powhattan, writing from Japan, says: "Idolatry is everywhere to be seen, even more than in China, and statuary seem to be very common. The graveyards are full of rude sculptures, and images of gods and heroes placed there as tutelar guardians on the tombstones, or for some such purpose. Tibetan letters and sentences are used as charms about the graves, no one knowing what they mean; if they were intelligible, the charm would be broken. Temples are common, and wayside divinities present their weatherbeaten faces every few rods.

MONETARY PANIC IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 11.

The panic in the Boston Stock market is very great, and Brokers are failing daily. The recent developments in New York are exercising a very unfavorable influence on affairs in that city.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—The Galveston (Texas) News understands that Shultz—now under sentence of death in that city for murder—has made a full confession, not only of the murder of Bateman and Jett, but also of a long catalogues of other murders and crimes during a period of many years. He confesses to having killed an old pensioner in Knoxville, Tennessee, before he came to Texas, for which he was tried and acquitted. He also confesses to having shot Col. Teel in his tent in 1836.

The cholera has made its appearance in Providence, R. I. There were eight deaths from it last week.

CURIOUS CHINESE SAYINGS.—When a man seeks advice and won't follow it, they compare him to "a mole that's continually calling out for the newspaper."

A drunkard's nose is said to be "a lighthouse warning us of the little water that passes underneath."

If a man is fond of dabbling in law, they say "he bathes in a sea of sharks."

The father who neglects his child, is said "to run through life with a wild donkey tied to his pigtail."

The young wife of an old man is compared to "the light in a sick bed-room."

Their picture of ambition is "a Mandarin trying to catch a comet, by putting salt on its tail."

Mock philanthropy has been described by one of their greatest poets as "giving a mermaid a pair of boots."

The Cholera at Barbadoes.

A whole Garrison swept off—Mortality upwards of one hundred per day!—panic and Fright among the inhabitants.

We have already stated, briefly, the fact that the Asiatic Cholera as alarmingly prevalent at the Island of Barbadoes,—on the authority of shipmasters recently arriving from there,—the deaths amounting, as we are told, to upwards of one hundred per day. We are now in receipt of intelligence fully confirming the melancholy tidings, and proving further that the mortality has been on the increase, till the number of deaths by that fell disease in the new (city) burial ground of Bridgetown, amounted in one day to the frightful number of 244 human beings! The total number of deaths in the city had reached on the 13th to 2107. In the garrison of St. Anne, there had been 64 deaths, viz: 44 military laborers, 8 of the 1st and 1 of the 2d West India Regiments, 8 of the 28th and 1 of the 67th Regiments, and 2 of the Royal Artillery.

On the Banks of that Lone River.

BY G. P. MORRIS.

Near the banks of that lone River,
Where the water-lillies grow,
Breathed the fairest flower that ever
Bloomed and faded years ago.

How we met and loved and parted,
None on earth can ever know—
Nor how pure and gentle-hearted
Beamed the mourned one years ago!

Like the streams with lillies laden,
Will life's future current flow,
Till in Heaven I meet the maiden
Fondly cherished years ago.

Hearts that love like mine forget not;
They're the same in weal or woe;
And that star of memory sets not
In the grave of years ago.

Two Characters.

Some murmur when their sky is clear,
And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
Intheir great heaven of blue;
And some with thankful love are fill'd
If but one streak of light,
One ray of God's great mercy, gild
The darkness of their night.

In palaces are hearts that ask
In discontent and pride,
Why life is such a weary task
And all good things denied;
And hearts in poorest huts admire
How love has in their aid
(Love that not ever seem to tire,)
Such rich provision made.

How to Make a Modern Young Lady.

Take your lady twig, whether healthy or not is of little consequence; wrap it well in clothing, but leave the neck, chest and arms bare; they are too sensitive, and must be toughened. Shut it up in hot rooms, let it sleep in the evening in a room with a good coal fire, and a bright gas light. The air will be cool before morning, and the light stimulates the brain.

Let her lie late in the morning, because she is sleepy, and sit up late at night because she is not. Send her to school early, make her study as many hours in the day as possible, give little or no time to exercise and fresh air, she must learn to do without them.

Send her to dancing schools to cultivate airs and graces, and let her go to late parties to cultivate her manners. Screw her dress as tightly as possible around the waist, and let it fall off the shoulders. Never imagine that the shoulders were meant to hang clothes on, or that the form was made right. It needs moulding and training. Instead of sending her to the ant or bee for lessons, tell her to take the wasp for her model in form and proportions. Give her shoes tight as she can possibly wear, and raise them on heels, so as to prevent any thing like freedom of motion, as that is unintelligent.

If she complains of head-ache or lassitude, dose her with medicine, or give her a glass of wine, don't think for a moment that she suffers from violating the laws of health. Give her as many "ologies" as she can crowd into the years of school, music of course, and drawing and at least a half dozen languages. She may never need them, but they will tell among her accomplishments. Behold her finished. She knows nothing of the sober duties of life, nothing of the value of either time or money, but she has always had plenty of both; why should she not still? If not, it is not your fault. She has no health, but she is the more interesting; her feebleness appeals to your pity.

Here is our young lady. What shall we do with her?

The New Orleans Delta mentions a sad accident which occurred at Bayou des Allemands on Sunday, the 25th ult. Two young men, while riding in a skiff, were capsized, and one of them was swallowed by an alligator. The other escaped uninjured.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Dr. J. W. Hitch, Wm. Wilson and Isaac Christian, jr., were all instantly killed at the residence of Mr. J. W. Swan, in Newton county, Ga., on the 2d of July, by a stroke of lightning.

A party of twelve persons took occasion, on the night of the 11th ult., to visit a large cavern in the village of Mount Vernont, Wisconsin. Remindful of a a former accident, they took no fire into the cave, with the exception of a pipe in the mouth of Mr. Joel Britts. An explosion of gases was caused by the little fire contained in the pipe, and nine of the twelve were killed. The others were frightfully mangled, but would probably recover.

GREENVILLE & COLUMBIA R. R. CONVENTION.—This body met at Greenville, last week, among other things the Stockholders refused to incorporate the Laurens R. R. Company into theirs. The old Directors were elected, with the exception of Dr. Thomas, who sent in his resignation. Gen. Gillam, of Greenwood, was elected in his place. It seems that some of the Stockholders are suspicious that frauds are practised upon the Company, by some of those in its employ; and for the information of such persons, if there be any such, we would say that the company is wide awake—on the look out. The reports of the officers of the road, show it to be in a prosperous condition. There was a large crowd in attendance upon the Convention The next annual meeting of Stockholders is to be held at Abbeville C. House.—*S. R. Advocate.*

THE FASTEST YET.—An express train recently ran from Syracuse to Rochester, N. Y., a distance of eighty-one miles, *in ninety six minutes!*

A Scotchman's Opinion of the President.

Rev. Dr. Duff, of Scotland, who recently visited this country, has, upon his return, been giving a most flattering account of the United States, its people, and the clergy with whom he formed acquaintance during his tour. In a speech made before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, recounting the leading incidents of his mission, he thus speaks of his visit to Washington:

Passing from these States, there was always a desire to reach the capitol of this great country, Washington. Arrived there, I found the same kind of feeling pervading the people of all shades of politics. Of course they manifest certain peculiarities of habit and manner; but I did not go there to find little matters for petty, paltry, carping criticism.—I went to see what was worthy of being seen; yea, and to be edified.

With regard to the civil head of the great Republic, I must speak of him as I found him. I was utterly astonished after being accustomed to the unapproachable distance of their high mightinesses and other royalties in the Old World, to find the President of this great country, America, with a commerce nearly equal to our own, and resources which, in time, will prove vastly superior, coming down stairs like a private gentleman, plainly dressed, without fuss, or show, or parade; and demeaning himself with a benign kindliness of manner, as well as the greatest simplicity, calmness, and dignity, such as became the head of such a great country. Here there was no footman, or others arrayed in scarlet, or golden drapery, or parti-colored raiment—no tinsel, no pomp, no display whatever.

I have no wish to gratify a sickly taste, by making any reference to the style of Western life, the household economy or the conversation; but I must say that the inquiries which this exalted personage made about sundry affairs, the knowledge which he possessed of what was going on everywhere, and the desire to know about the existing state of things, more particularly in British India, were of a nature to indicate that he was a man of grasping and reaching intelligence; and whatever might be the opinion of mere partisans, that he was one not unworthy to fill the high office which he holds, as the head of the greatest Republic the world has ever seen. (Cheers.)

His lady, I rejoice to say, appeared to be a Christian, out and out; and right glad was I to find such a lady associated in the more private duties of the position now occupied by the successor of the immortal Washington. While here, I had offers of service in every conceivable way—everything was done by Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, ten thousand times more than could be looked for, and I could not help saying of it all—it is the Lord's doing.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER FRANKLIN.

New York, July 18, 1854.

The steamer Franklin, from Southampton for this port, with London and Liverpool dates of July 5th, got ashore yesterday morning off Montauk Point, where she now lies in a critical situation. Her passengers, one hundred and sixty in number, and the mails, arrived here safely this morning. The Franklin has 800 tones of merchandise on board.

The news from Europe is highly important.

Advices from Vienna state that the Czar's reply to the Austrian summons to evacuate the Principalities expresses the determination to fight it out to the last man and the last ruble, rather than comply.

The Russians were evacuating Wallachia, but still held possession of Moldavia.

An Austrian force of 24,000 men had been ordered to drive the Russians beyond the river Sereth, and a collision was regarded as certain.

The fleets in the Black sea still threatened Sebastopol. Admiral Napier was within twenty miles of Cronstadt.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Madrid, and at the last accounts the city was barricaded and in state of siege.—The insurgents, under Gen. O'Donnell, number 4,000, and demand the resignation of the Ministry and the abdication of the Queen.—It was reported at Paris that the rebels had been defeated, but this was not believed.

The Czar had commanded each of the landed proprietors of Poland to furnish twenty-four armed men.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 17, 1854.

The Senate have been occupied all day with the Homestead bill. Hot words passed between Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, and Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, on the subject of native Americanism. Mr. Clayton expressed a desire to settle the difficulty by a resort to arms.

The House was occupied with the proposition to abolish the military superintendencies of the armories. No vote was taken.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT SEA.—The ships Olympius and Trade Wind came into collision on the 26th ult., and both sunk. Twenty-four lives and both vessels and cargo were lost. The ships and their cargoes were worth $675,000, and it is supposed they were insured either wholly or partially.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Letter from Hon. T. L. Clingman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 17, 1854.

SIR: I perceive from the papers that Gen. Dockery is represented as having denied the truth of the statement made by Gen. Edney, of his having offered money to him as an inducement to enter the canvass two years ago. As Gen. Edney's statement has been so long before the public, it is singular that the denial was not sooner made. It looks as tho' it had been kept back purposely till so late a day as to prevent the collection of evidence to sustain the charge. It is due, at least to Gen. Edney, that I should refer to some circumstances and evidence in confirmation of his statement, especially as the facts are known to so many that their truth can be put beyond question hereafter, if those interested shall desire an investigation.

In the first place, then, the different statements in Gen. Edney's letter to the President in relation to the whole of that affair, were made to me from time to time by him, immediately after their occurrence as set out in his published letter. In other words, they were communicated to me on the day of their occurrence or that following, and at a time when it could not have been foreseen that any difficulty was to arise that would ever cause them to be made public. Also several facts fell under my observation or were communicated by others in confirmation.

For example: one evening as I was passing out of the National Hotel, where I had been at tea, I saw Gen. Edney and Mr. Warren sitting on a sofa in close conversation near the door, on the right hand as I passed out. An hour or two afterwards Gen. Edney came to my room, and in the course of the conversation said that Warren had been just saying to him that he had given Mr. Stanly a check for $400, sealed up in a letter directed to him (Gen. Edney) and that he, Mr. Stanly, would hand it over to him when he could find him. A day or two after this Gen. Edney came into my room when I was writing, and before taking his seat said abruptly and with some appearance of excitement, "What do you think Stanly has just been saying to me?" On my enquiring what it was, he went on to say that Mr. Stanly had said that as he (Gen. Edney) would not have more than fifteen days to electioneer after he reached home, that $150 would be enough; and that if he (Gen. Edney) would agree to start home in the morning he would see the committee and get them to raise that sum for him. Gen. Edney spoke in strong terms of Mr. Stanly, &c. I asked him if he did not tell Mr. Stanly what Warren had said about the check. He answered, "No—I did not tell him one word about it; but only said that I would not leave the city untill Mr. Fillmore decided as to my application." Some days or weeks afterwards he repeated to me the latter conversation as given in his letter, in which Mr. Stanly was represented as saying that if he had gone home he could have had the check, &c.

In confirmation of this statement, my colleague, the Hon. W. S. Ashe, says that one of the gentlemen referred to, after the matter became public, told him that the sum of $400 was raised for Gen. Edney, but that he himself thought it was too much, and was not willing to give him more than would pay expenses, &c. This member was *not* Gen. Dockery, but another person.

I also remember that in the winter following after Gen. Edney's letter had been read in the Cabinet, and was the subject of much conversation, I went into the Senate chamber one day and Mr. Mangum remarked to me in the presence of some one or two Senators, whose names I do not remember, that Gen. Dockery had just been there conversing with them about the matter. I enquired if he denied the statement. Mr. Mangum replied, "Not exactly; but he says that they would have gotten him to go if they had offered him money enough." I answered, "This is inconsistent with what he told me and others, viz: that Gen. Edney had *bamboozled* and *deceived* them. This declaration of his shows that he thought they had come to terms."—What I referred to then was a statement made to me by Gen. Dockery in the summer previous. Just after the election understanding that he was endeavoring to prevent Gen. Edney's confirmation by the Senate, I sought to dissuade him and to satisfy him that he had no sufficient reason, &c. When I referred to the fact that he had himself recommended Gen. Edney, he said, "Gen. Edney bamboozled and deceived me and Morehead, and got favors from us that he could not have gotten." He said further that he had promised to take part in the canvass, and that he ought not to be confirmed by the Senate. I urged upon him, but without effect, that Gen. Edney could not have gone home, because he did not get the appointment until the day of the election. Mr. Morehead also, about the same time, in reply to an inquiry of mine as to election news from the State, said "All is lost; Kerr is beaten and the Legislature gone." After a moment's pause he said, "and the only man who has escaped in the general wreck is this man Edney, and he made us believe he would turn the world upside down in that mountain district."

These conversations of Messrs. Dockery and Morehead were immediately mentioned by me to the late Hon. J. P. Caldwell and the Hon. David Outlaw. That the latter gentleman recollects the conversation still I know, because when he was in this city a few weeks back he spoke of it himself.

Mr. Warren resides in this city, as is well known, and since the letter of Gen. Edney has been a month before the public, why, if its statement is untrue, do not these gentlemen call on Mr. Warren to contradict it?

As to the statement made by Mr. Morehead, I confess I do not see that it helps him or Gen. Dockery. If Gen. Edney, as he alleges, asked for $400, and Gen. Dockery thought that sum too much, why did these gentlemen recommend Gen. Edney to the President for an office of so high a grade?

I only regret that there is not time for a full investigation. From all the circumstances known to me, I believe the result would be to confirm fully Gen. Edney's statement. He communicated these things to me from time to time as they occurred, when he could have had no motive to misrepresent these gentlemen. He said that though he invariably had refused compensation, he supposed that they believed that he would in the end accept the money when it was actually raised, &c. When first approached, he told me in strong terms that he believed he ought to resent the propositions. I dissuaded him, telling him that a difficulty would probably be the means of defeating his application for the appointment, and therefore he had better put them off quietly, by telling them that he did not want any money, but could not go home until his application was decided on. In conclusion, I will also say that all that I knew or heard in connection with the whole transaction, tends to sustain Gen. Edney's statement.

I have written this letter, sir, without being called upon by Gen. Edney, but because I am willing to do justice to any one, and make it a point to stand by my friends when they are improperly assailed.

Respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

MARCUS ERWIN, Esq.

P. S. The presentation of Gen. Edney's letter and the decision of the Cabinet, were well known at the time to all the parties. Its contents were the subject of much conversation, not only among these gentlemen but with many other members of both Houses of Congress. If at that time there had been a denial of the facts, while all the parties were together in this city, the investigation could have been easily carried out. In all the conversations of that period I heard of no denial from any quarter, except the partial qualification by Gen. Dockery as above stated.

T. L. C.

The only hope for Free Suffrage is through Bragg.

Experience—the legislative records, and the course of the Federal leaders generally has shown the fact beyond all doubt that the only hope for establishing Free Suffrage is by and through the Democratic party.

The Federal candidates for Governor have heretofore bitterly opposed this measure; the Federal leaders, to the number of fifteen, combined to defeat it in the last Senate; and even at this moment there are Federalists in the field opposed to this great right, who have the assurance to ask the Commons voters to sustain them. Gen. Dockery pretends to be for this measure, and yet he cordially sustained Messrs. Manly and Kerr, who were opposed to it; and he proposes to obtain it by a Convention well knowing that a Convention cannot be called. Practically, therefore, and to all intents and purposes, *he is against it.* He was willing, in 1835, to extend to free negroes the privilege of voting; but *he is not willing* in 1854, to permit free white men to vote unless they will receive permission in *his* way, and in a way which he knows cannot be obtained.

Every vote for Dockery will be a vote to put off Free Suffrage, and to render the chances for obtaining it still more uncertain. Rally, then, Free Suffrage men—rally to Mr. Bragg, the candidate of a party *pledged to the issue*, and which will loose no occasion to press it to its final triumph.

As the Constitution now stands, the Senate voters control the elections in both branches of the Assembly. Is this just?

If the Federalists should triumph in this contest, this injustice will be continued. Remember that, then at the polls.—*Standard.*

Two Weeks Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

New Orleans, July 20, 1854.

The steamer United States has arrived, with San Francisco dates of the 1st instant.

The mining accounts were very favorable, and the crops promising.

The land question in San Francisco was not decided.

Much excitement attended the election on the 13th, and a great deal of fighting and shooting occurred at the polls.

John Taber, editor of the Stockton Journal, killed Jos. Manfield, the editor of the Republican, in a street fight.

Bray's surveying expedition had arrived at San Diego, and reports the whole route along the 32d parallel to be practicable for a railroad.

The Revenue Cutter Marcy arrived at San Francisco from Guayamas with thirty-three Patritas, who had recently been seized and imprisoned by the Mexicans.

A new tariff had been introduced into the Legislature of the Sandwich Islands, reducing their duties one-half.

"WHICH CAGE IS HE IN?"—As the Menagerie was passing the Sherman House yesterday forenoon, an Irishman standing on the sidewalk exclaimed—"Be jabers, which cage is Douglas in?"—*Chicago Journal, 13th.*

A blooming young widow assaulted a gentleman, of Vallicito, California, who had been using some unbecoming language about her, with a horse-whip and after thrashing him soundly with the lash, belabored him well with the loaded end, and when that was wrested from her she gave him a black eye with her fist, and left him minus a handful of whiskers. She came forth from the encounter triumphant.

SCOTLAND at one time made the growth of the potatoe illegal, because it is not mentioned in the Bible. Preachers declaimed against it as an unholy esculent, blasphemous to raise, sacrilegious to eat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:

SIR—In reply to whatever portion of Col. Baxter's letter, published in the Asheville Spectator of July 12th, may be regarded as decorous or worthy of notice, I have only to suggest a few things which occurred between him and myself, that he may no longer see through a glass darkly, but consider how much of his voluntary letter was *necessary* to go before the public.

First—I *emphatically* deny that my letter to Fagg contained any impropriety on my part. Its material contents were but a rehearsal of *his* wishes and expressions to me on a former occasion, and I considered it no impropriety whatever to communicate to him *confidentially* that an opportunity might possibly soon occur, by which he could consummate his wishes, more than once expressed to me. The day I arrived in Raleigh, on my way to Washington, I was passing in the door of the House of Commons and met Col. Baxter. He shook hands with me and said, "How are you, General?" "Well," I replied. "When are you going to Washington—how long will you be in the city?" "I shall leave to-morrow." "You must call down and see me. I am at Yarbrough's." He seemed in quite a hurry and passed on. The same evening I went to Col. Yarbrough's in quest of Col. John Hoke, and while sitting in Dr. Mills' room, which I think joined Col. Baxter's, heard Hoke's voice in Baxter's room.—I stepped to the door and knocked. Col. Baxter came and invited me in and insisted on my being seated. I sat down. Mr. Hoke excused himself, remarking he had left a gentleman waiting in his room—and asked me to call on him when I got through. Then the conversation referred to in my letter came up—precisely *how*, I do not remember. Col. Baxter, after denouncing Mr. Clingman at considerable length, in regard to the manner of delivering my letter to Col. Fagg, remarked to me that he did not intend to injure me by anything that he had done,—that after he had sent his letter (addressed to my brother, the editor of the Asheville Messenger,) to the office, he reflected a moment and saw the impropriety of it, and made an effort to recover it, but was too late;—that he was sorry for it and much regretted it, lest it might be supposed that he had made an effort to entrap my brother in the publication of the sketch he had sent him of a letter in which my own name might appear. I did not understand him to mean that *that letter* which he tried to recover contained anything else than what Fagg had suggested to him in regard to having gotten a letter from me, and a mere allusion to a small portion of its contents.

This was just what occurred, and all my letter to the President intended to indicate.—I never charged Col. Baxter with the whole publication of my letter. I always understood Col. Fagg had it done, as he alleged to me at Washington, in justice to me, as a portion of it had gone before the country. The words "more than any act of his life,' is an error. It was so written in the rough draft of my letter, but was corrected in the copy furnished the President. The recent publication is a copy of the rough draft. The paragraph in my letter in which I mention Col. Baxter's name, was intended to vindicate his honor from any charge of having participated in the publication of a *private* letter, and which was emphatically marked *confidential.* This was the only object I had in view, and the conclusions at which I arrived were all that could be inferred from the manner and character of his apology. But if in all this I was mistaken, and he chooses *now* to assume the authorship of its publication as a *triumph*, (as he would seem to indicate in the letter under consideration) let him, I say, wear the laurels and enjoy the fruits of his victory.

As to my being made the tool of Mr. Clingman, let the public judge. Col. Baxter's conceited views of his own superiority preclude all idea of his being directed or advised by any one. In the *fat* enjoyment of his own greatness he sits in his office and vapors away his malignity and bitterness of heart as food for the blank columns of newspapers. As to his not treating me with respect for the last several years, I can only say that he *professed* by his manner to do so, and I am therefore no way responsible for his deep seated duplicity and double faced hypocrisy. I have little doubt there was as much kindness felt on his part as usually characterises his *pretended* friendly intercourse with men; and that his rough and blunt manner towards me has been characterised with quite as much courtesy and urbanity as he usually indulges in, or is accustomed to in his relations in life.

It is a fortunate thing for our society, generally, at home and abroad, (as well as myself) that our characters do not *entirely* depend upon the estimate Col. John Baxter fixes upon them. It would be melancholy if they did—as *contrasted* with that of the great "I am"—Col. John Baxter of Hendersonville.

I presume it was not supposed by those who have given circulation to my letter, that the simple announcement of my name would tarnish the characters of Messrs. Dockery, Stanly and Morehead; but it is *presumed* that their own base conduct will tarnish and forever destroy their reputation, however high they may stand in Col. Baxter's estimation.

As to the duties of a "scavenger," I presume the gentleman's *past experience*, in his catering for Central and Eastern influences, will fully inform, and before his suppliant career is ended he will find them hard to perform.

Col. Robert G. A. Love, of Haywood, witnessed my whole interview with Col. Fagg at Washington City, as stated in detail in my letter, and will readily testify to every line and paragraph therein contained, as literally true. Col. Baxter's letter tacitly admits Fagg's statement to be true, as to what occurred between them respecting the publication of my letter. He says, "Col. Fagg did say to me when I requested a copy of the General's letter for publication, that I had been too hasty." Now as to the contradictory statements made by them respecting this intrigue, publishing a private letter, I shall give no opinion. The letter was a private one. It has been published without my consent. The deed is done, and they may jointly or separately share its odium and responsibility, as their tastes and fancy may suggest.

Col. Baxter speaks of my letter to Colonel Fagg as "containing an infamous proposition." It contained only what Col. Fagg had more than once requested Clingman should do, by way of getting him an office, when an opportunity should occur, or the time arrive when he should stand particularly in need.—So if it be infamous, *his comrade*, Col. Fagg, is the author of the infamy. What will the disinterested public say as to the cool, meditated infamy which attaches to a man who publishes a *private* letter? Will such an act "stand the test of logical dissection"?

Col. Baxter makes me say now, "that $400 of the $1000 is true, and $600 false." I have said no such thing, nor ever intimated it. He further says: "the gist of the charge was" that I had been "offered money to take part in the then pending elections." The gist of the charge was no such thing. If it had been as he says I should have made a statement at the time, very different from the one contained in my Card—if Mr. Stanly had insisted on my making one at all, and the statement I should have been forced to make would have nailed him and Dockery to the wall. The statement in the Standard was no such general statement as Col. Baxter would have the public believe. It was a short, specific statement, and my answer was only intended to deny what was there published. I was particular, and so said to Mr. Stanly at the time. Knowing that he and Dockery had made me an offer, I therefore did not intend in my Card to say anything which would conflict or deny that they had made me such an offer. I had not been offered a part nor no portion of the sum of one thousand dollars, in the manner and by the persons designated in the Standard; and therefore no portion of its particular allegations was true. I was not then and there called on by Mr. Stanly to expose himself and Gen. Dockery for having offered me four hundred dollars to electioneer on, nor never should have done so but for the reasons set forth in my letter to the President.

But now to the point. If Mr. Stanly and Gen. Dockery had not made me the offer, as above stated, or if my Card denied and disproved what my letter contained, why did not Mr. Stanly then read it or offer it to the President, when my letter was read charging him and Gen. Dockery with the crime of bribery? He knew whether that card contradicted, or was intended to contradict, the charge made in my letter. If it had been so intended, or could be so construed, does any honest and fair man doubt for one moment that Stanly would have availed himself of it and convicted me of falsehood? He, the writer of the card, as well knew as I did the object of it, and dared not offer it in excuse of his and Dockery's effort to bribe me. Now let the *carrion crows* and *sand pups* who conduct the Federal Press *which has assailed me*, consider in what light they stand before an enlightened people, with this conclusive fact staring them in the face.

I have no doubt if the gentleman will leave the matter to the public to decide, as I am willing to do, that that rule of law which declares that "the wilful suppression of the truth is equivalent to the suggestion of a falsehood,"—that they will personate the right man, after reading his letter and mine. By their judgment I am willing to stand or fall—after all the clamor and wilful misrepresentations of the two papers attributed to me, the letter to the President and the card to the Raleigh Register.

My letter was important for the vindication of my character, at the time I filed it with the President, and it proved a *triumphant vindication*—to the *shame and degradation* of Stanly, Dockery, Morehead and others, who had played their part behind the screen, and who had gone to the President a few days before, and withdrew the letter which Morehead, Dockery and others had signed and filed in my favor, and also requested the President to remove me from office for writing the Fagg letter. Yet after all these combined, malignant efforts of those central and Eastern men and those they could *ring* in from the West, Dockery and others, I was acquitted of every suspicion which they *had created* against my character, and told by the President that I was then justly entitled to go on my mission. I was not then "smarting under a sense of injustice and suffering in reputation from unfounded charges," as the gentleman supposes "a sensitive and honorable man would have been." After this triumphant acquittal of all CHARGES and SUSPICIONS preferred against me, my reputation in FEELING and in PUBLIC estimation was fully vindicated, and that too against the whole force of the Government, spurred on by every whig member from N. Carolina, except Messrs. Mangum and Clingman. I felt that the foul attacks, and the conspirators who originated them, had met their just doom—CONTEMPT AND PUBLIC INDIGNATION—at the hands of an honorable Executive, and enlightened cabinet. Was there ever before known such a *deliberate and settled* purpose to destroy a man, as the fell spirit which set this persecution on foot and prosecuted it to the bitter end, and so triumphant an acquittal under the circumstances? So disgraceful and foul were the DEEDS and papers upon which this prosecution was founded and carried on against me, that when the trial was over, President Fillmore declared POSITIVELY to me, that he would not allow them to go on file, or become in any way a part of the public archives of the State Department. Mr. Fillmore was doubtless persuaded by those embittered intriguers, to let them sneakingly and covertly carry on this prosecution; but when it ended, he said it was steeped in malice and baptized in falsehood, therefore refused their records and papers a place among the decent files of the Department.

These are the reasons I did not publish my letter at home in vindication of my character. My acquittal was as well known in North Carolina as it was at Washington at the time, and my character as completely vindicated, with every HONEST MAN who sought to know the truth. I suppose others believing it due to me, (not only here but elsewhere,) that my reply to the Fagg letter (as it was not allowed to be filed,) should be published, have recently given it publicity. It has been done in AMPLE time for every man in North Carolina, feeling himself AGGRIEVED, to defend himself against the charges therein contained.

As to Col. Baxter's "P. S." His information in that, is about as pregnant with errors and inconsistencies, as that which has guided him in the letter preceeding it. By way of illustration, he says, "I have ever understood that the final action of the President and Cabinet on the charge made, was suspended at the General's instance, to escape censure, and the revocation of his appointment, until the coming in of the new Administration, when by some means not communicated to the public, he was superceded by another appointment." Then further says, "if such was not the case, why did the General not assume the discharge of his official duties under his commission?" And again says, "let us have all the facts connected with the matter."

I will give them, briefly. President Fillmore told me on the 18th day of February, two days after my acquittal, that I was FULLY acquitted of every suspicion against my character, and that he told the Cabinet, AT THE TIME, that I was then clearly and justly entitled to go on my mission; but then remarked, that I could do as I preferred about starting immediately—that a proposition had been for some months before the committee on foreign relations, first proposed by Mr. Webster when acting as Secretary of State, then renewed by his successor, Mr. Everett, to change our relations with the Central American States, abolishing the only two Charge's then existing, the one held by Mr. Kerr, at Nicaragua, and the one intended to be occupied by myself, at Guitemala, and convert the whole States into one full mission, as our relations with that Republic were becoming quite as important as any abroad. He further said he had no doubt Congress would act on the matter in a few days. I was quite willing (and so remarked to Mr. Fillmore) to defer my departure for a short time, rather than incur the risk of being soon recalled by the action of Congress. I, therefore, remained about a week or ten days, during which interval, Congress passed *the law* abolishing the office I held and the one held by Mr. Kerr, and made provision to recall him, and converted the whole Republic into one full mission, instead of two second class missions, as it formerly was. And as soon as President Pierce came into power, Solon Borland, Senator from Arkansas, was nominated to fill the newly made mission and confirmed by the Senate, and sometime thereafter repaired with his private Secretary to his station.

All this was done and published in the Government papers at Washington, at the time. It was not only a public act, done as other public acts are usually done, but a matter of public notoriety. So the public will please contrast this public proceeding with what Col. Baxter has published in his letter, was HIS understanding, and see how the two tally. I am glad that a befitting occasion has occurred that I may, without arrogating to myself the right to speak of matters in connection with myself, give the legitimate history of this whole affair, that the public may thoroughly understand how it was conducted and how it really ended, in order that the country may see and understand in the future, that I was sustained throughout by the highest authority in this country—the President and his Cabinet—and that no blame was attached to me or my character in the end. I was only summoned to Washington city by the Secretary of State to be CONFERRED with. I was not *charged* with anything, as the President expressly said to me, both at the beginning and at the end of the proceeding, and in that conference with the President and his Cabinet, my character and honor were fully vindicated and sustained, with all the odds arrayed against me, and all my enemies ingloriously defeated and overthrown.

I desire now to state in conclusion, that when I heard two weeks ago at Henderson court, that Col. Baxter took issue with me on some of the statements contained in my letter to the President, that I proposed, through a mutual friend of ours, that we should have a personal interview on the subject, which he declined; preferring, I suppose, to make his statements exparte through the columns of the Spectator; which publication furnishes my apology for troubling the public in the manner I have done—which I certainly should not have done but for his placing the matter before the country. I imagine the issues between us are not very instructive to the public, even when fully understood, and could have been quite as advantageously disposed of privately between ourselves, without disturbing the public just on the eve of an election. Respectfully,

B. M. EDNEY.

Warm Springs, July 22d, 1854.

The Blue Ridge Railroad.

From the report and accompanying documents of the Blue Ridge Railroad company, we learn that messrs. Anson Bangs & Co., are to complete the Road at the end of three years and a half from the first of January last. The Road, it is estimated, will cost six million of dollars, the funds in the hands of the company, amount to five million four hundred thousand dollars, leaving a deficiency of six hundred thousand dollars to be provided for at the completion of the enterprise. From the Treasurer's report, we gather that for Engineers, printing, grading, land interest, &c., one hundred and four thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars have been expended. Fifty and a half miles of the road have been finally located in South Carolina, seventeen and a half in Georgia, thirty miles in N. C., thirty-four in Tennessee, and the entire Road will be located within the next six weeks.

"There are now twenty-nine engineers in the employment of the company. Sub-contracts have been taken very generally; grading and tunnelling to a considerable extent has already been done, and there is every prospect, therefore, that the work will progress with all possible rapidity. As a measure of great importance, however, to the success of the enterprise, it will be proposed at the next meeting of the General Assembly of this State that the State shall contribute assistance to the extent of one million dollars more. With this contribution on the part of the State, there can be little question but that the enterprise will be easily successful; and within a short time the barriers of the Blue Ridge will be broken to the march of commerce."—*S. C. Paper.*

The fare from Cincinnati to St. Louis, meals and state rooms included, has been reduced to one dollar.

Colonel LANE, of Indiana, declines being a candidate for re-election.

"PUNCH" ON BONNETS.—The last number of Punch contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies' bonnets will be worn from their heads at the next remove. The tendency has been further and still further rearward, and the next change, Punch thinks, will carry them off the head entirely; so he represents the next fashion by two ladies in full dress and bare-headed, sailing along the streets with a footman walking some ten feet behind, *carrying the bonnets on a waiter.*

A Free-soil Mass Meeting of the entire State of Wisconsin was held at Madison, the capital, on Thursday.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 27, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

☞ Bear in mind that the Election comes off on the THIRD day of August.

The Discussion.

Mr. Bragg and Gen. Dockery, candidates for Governor, addressed a very large assemblage of the people of this county at this place on Saturday last. Mr. Bragg was quite feeble from illness, nevertheless he led off in one of the best speeches it has ever been our good fortune to hear. There is a straightforwardness, a manly candor and boldness about the man, which at once captivates the listener. Mr. Bragg is a stranger to the quirks and shifts of the demagogue, so frequently apparent in Gen. Dockery's speeches. Mr. B. handled the topics of discussion with eloquence, zeal and power, showing himself perfectly familiar with the history of the Government, and able to grasp and explain the most intricate workings of our political system.

Gen. Dockery must always, and everywhere, rank as a very inferior man, when brought in contrast with Mr. Bragg. Indeed, the General himself acknowledged [illegible] he could not cope with his competitor in argument, and endeavored to make capital for himself by declaring he was an ignorant, uncultivated man, brought up at the plow handles. He may have had poor opportunities in early life, but he has been a public man for many years.—He served six years in Congress—several sessions in the Legislature, and has held other offices, and now to plead ignorance is rather a small business. We suppose, however, that he only made this an occasion to indulge in a little piece of demagogueism by reminding the people that he was a farmer! He would steal the honor due the noble calling of agriculture, and appropriate it to the advancement of his selfish party purposes. We can tell him the people of this country are not to be humbugged so easily. They will try him by other standards, and apply other tests. Farming is a noble pursuit, and every demagogue in the land who aspires to an office, for which he has no merit of his own, becomes greatly enamored with agricultural pursuits and agriculturists, just before an election. But it won't do here, General. The people of this locality have been surfeited on this sort of gammon, and we take great pleasure in informing you that Western Carolina farmers are reading men, and can see through your efforts to soft-soap them too plainly to be deceived.

We were very well satisfied with the result of the discussion, and were gratified that so many of the people were present to hear for themselves. We *know* of many gentlemen who have heretofore acted with the whig party who were so thoroughly convinced of the ability of Mr. Bragg and of the correctness of the views advocated by him, that they will cast their first Democratic vote on the 3d of August for the gallant Bragg.

SKIES CLEAR!

Our political horizon grows brighter and brighter, as the day of battle draws near!—Now and then Dockery manages to send aloft a thin cloud of demagogueism, but the breath of the people soon dissipates it. The people *feel* that their State affairs have been well managed, and it is idle for office seekers to labor to induce them to change the policy which has worked so well under Democratic auspices for the last four years. Let the people remember that Mr. Bragg is the fast and reliable friend of Internal Improvements, Free Suffrage and Southern Rights. Young men non land-holders! would you have equality at the ballot-box? Vote for Thomas Bragg.

Beware!

Beware of secret circulars and handbills just on the eve of the election! They will no doubt be sent out in large numbers, just before the election, containing falsehoods of every grade and character. Avoid them as you would *garlic broth!*

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

See in our columns the advertisement of the University of Nashville, Ten. This Institution has recently had an entire new suite of buildings, and the Literary, Law, and Medical Departments, are, we understand, ably filled with Professors,—experienced in their respective chairs. The Medical Department, established in 1850, is said to have met with unexampled success. We commend this Department, especially, to Students of Medicine.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

We have no thought that a single Southern Rights Republican will absent himself from the polls on next Thursday, unless physically unable to attend; but there are no doubt many voters who are not aware of the importance of their suffrages being cast, and who need but a word from those whose feelings are more deeply enlisted in the cause, to induce them to go the ballot-box. That word should not fail to be given, in all cases where there is hope of its proving effective. Even at this late hour there are men to be found who are in fact halting between two opinions—who have heretofore acted with the Federal party, but are now more than half disposed to take their places by the side of the true friends of the South and of Free Suffrage.—We know that many such are gradually but surely loosening the party ties which have held them in bondage, and will be found with us in the day of battle. It is due to them that a course of conciliation—of rational expostulation and appeal when they are not thoroughly convinced—be pursued by Republican Democrats. They are honestly seeking the truth—are willing to receive it, and should be met in a spirit of kindness. Our friends will find on the contrary, no good result to follow an argument with a brawling partizan opponent.

Zeal and activity on the day of election are indispensable. It is then that every true lover of his country must lend his personal aid to the cause wherever it can prove important, as though the issue of the contest hung upon his own exertions. Have active and vigilant men constantly at the ballot-box in every precinct. Let it be the duty of others to see that not a single Republican voter fails to put in his ticket. Remember that FOUR VOTES given in the 5th ward of the city of New York made Thomas Jefferson President of the United States! We have every reason to anticipate an overwhelming majority, but let not this prevent any Democrat from doing his WHOLE duty.

The Bribery Case.

Gen. Dockery took a very short way of getting out of the charge made against him by Gen. Edney, of an attempt to bribe him (Edney) to come into this District two years ago and electioneer for Kerr and Scott. He disposed of it by simply saying it was *untrue*, and endeavoring to cast some imputations upon Gen. Edney's honesty. Will this satisfy the people? Can Gen. Dockery get clear of a grave charge by simply denying it, and that denial unsupported by any evidence whatever? Is his *ipse dixit* to be taken in the face of strong positive and circumstantial evidence to the contrary? Why did he wait two years before making this denial? Why did he not, while Edney's letter was pending before the President and Cabinet, disprove the charges made against him? He knew the contents of Edney's letter to Fillmore, why not satisfy the President of their falsity, and thus accomplish at once Gen. Edney's removal? *He knew the charges were true*, and that a denial of them would cause Edney to bring Warren and others to the stand, whose testimony would fasten the charges on him beyond his power to shake off. Now, after two years, we are to take his *word* for it, and conclude he a is persecuted man! Bah!

In connection with this matter, we ask the reader's attention to a letter from the Hon. T. L. Clingman, in to-day's paper. He has, like an honest man, stepped forward to do Gen. Edney a simple act of justice. His statements must convince every unprejudiced man that Gen. Dockery is GUILTY as charged by Gen. Edney, and that while he is now caressing, flattering and besmearing with honied phrases, the people of this District, TWO YEARS AGO HE THOUGHT FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BUY THEM ALL!

☞Gen. Dockery denounces President Pierce in the strongest terms for vetoing the Insane Land Bill. Gen. Pierce's objection to the Bill, as set forth in his message, was its unconstitutionality in that it infringed upon the rights of the States—was in fact a direct blow at State Sovereignty. Does not this prove Gen. Dockery to be a Consolidationist, holding the doctrine that the General Government possesses unlimited powers, and may regulate the internal affairs of the States at pleasure? If, as Gen. Dockery believes, Congress has power to legislate over the lunatics and paupers of North Carolina, has it not the same power to legislate on the subject of slavery? We beg Southern men to pause and reflect before they give their sanction to this dangerous doctrine.

☞Gen. Dockery, *the certificate candidate*, produced a written paper here from one Mr. Barnes of Northampton county, setting forth after the most approved form of patent certificates, that the aforesaid Mr. Barnes had reason to believe that Mr. Bragg was not as good an internal improvement man as his competitor, or something to that effect! Who is this Mr. Barnes? We'll tell you, reader: he is the same Mr. Barnes of Northampton county who voted in the Legislature of 1850 against the Western extension of the Central Rail Road! Wonder if the gentleman did not receive anti-internal improvement pledges from Gen. Dockery? The General must be hard pressed, when he has to call on the enemies of internal improvement for certificates to bolster him up!

DOCKERY ON POOR DEBTORS.

Gen. Dockery is taking great pains to create the impression that he is the poor man's friend, *par excellence*. May we be permitted to ask when and where his kindness for the poor has been manifested? Was it exhibited in his vote to give *free negroes* a privilege denied to *poor white men?* Was it in his vote in the State Senate in 1844, when he voted *against* a Bill entitled, "A bill more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors?" If it was not manifested on either of these occasions, pray tell where it was exhibited. Look at page 113 Senate Journal, 1844. Dockery the poor man's friend! Fudge.

☞Gen. Dockery complained here that Mr. Clingman had written letters that were calculated to injure his (the General's) gubernatorial prospects. Quite likely. Mr. Clingman never plays a doubtful part. When he objects to a man he says so, frankly and fearlessly; and as his objections to Gen. Dockery are well founded, his course will materially lessen the General's chances for feeding at the public crib. But what right has Gen. Dockery to complain? Mr. Senator Badger was writing letters and procuring certificates to sustain the Dockery cause, long before Mr. Clingman wrote a line. That was all right and marvellously proper, however, in General Dockery's opinion. But when Mr. Clingman wrote a letter in answer to inquiries propounded to him, the General is horrified at the bare mention of a letter! Circumstances alter cases. Yea, verily.

☞Freemen of this District! you have again and again, by overwhelming majorities, endorsed the State Rights principles of Mr. Clingman. Are you prepared now to turn your back upon your long cherished faith, and vote for Alfred Dockery—a Federal Consolidationist of the most ultra stamp? We are sure your response will be—Never! Never!!

Let it be Remembered

That Gen. Dockery is in favor of a high Tariff, which, you know, would raise the price of sugar and coffee,—already too high—and thus take these luxuries from the mouths of the poor.

Let it be remembered, that Gen. Dockery, while in Congress, voted against taking the duty off of Rail Road Iron, which act, if passed, would have saved to North Carolina one million of dollars.

Let it be remembered, that as a member of the Convention of 1835, Gen. Dockery declared that FREE NEGROES ought to enjoy the same privileges at the polls as the WHITES! This is printed history, and cannot be denied!

Bragg, Southern Rights and Free Suffrage!

Let this be the rallying cry of every true hearted Republican, on the 3d day of August! Under the lead of the gallant Bragg we will make a clean sweep! To work, then, like men who value their principles.

Judge BRONSON positively declines to be the candidate of the Adamantines for Governor of New York.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy $10, Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn. July, 1854.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1854.

James McKinney,
vs
Alexander Zachary, B. W. Bell, J. B. Tramell, and Bartlet Wilson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bartlet Wilson, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks notifying the said Bartlet Wilson, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the Court House in Webster, on third Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard exparte as to the said Wilson and a decree be rendered proconfesso as to him.

Witness, Allen Fisher, C. M. E., in and for the county of Jackson aforesaid.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.

July 20, 1854. 6w.

DAGUERREOTYPES,

On an Improved and Greatly Enlarged Scale.

L. W. KEEN,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the very commodious Temperance Hall, and offers to all an opportunity of securing DAUERREOTYPES several times larger than was ever taken in the place. He flatters himself that his well known reputation as an Artist, precludes the necessity of a long advertisement,—EIGHT YEARS constant devotion to this most wonderful and fascinating Art, with an Apparatus of personal selection, in the city of New York, warrants him in saying satisfaction will be given to all who may call upon him for LIKENESSES. He has on hand a great variety of cases—some VERY fine. A few magnificent Rosewood Gilt Frames, with the much admired gold chased Mats, 16 by 18 inches. Also, other smaller frames very handsome. Likenesses set in Lockets, Pins, Bracelets, &c. "Good Likenesses and fair prices" is his motto. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing Likenesses of themselves and friends would do well to call soon. June 29,—tf.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF THE ASHEVILLE "MALE ACADEMY," will begin on Tuesday 1st of August.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and no pains will be spared by the principal, to make it a School worthy the patronage of those having sons to educate.

In point of morality and intelligence, Asheville possesses superior advantages, being free from all the vices and temptations incident to most villages and towns.

Pupils will be prepared for College or the practical business of life. The government of the School will be mild but firm, blending as far as possible, strict discipline with that degree of gentlemanly intercourse so essential to a well ordered school.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, &c.,	$6 50
The above with Geography,	8 00
" " " E. Grammar,	10 50
Natural Science, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigenometry.	
Mensuration and Surveying	15 00
Latin, Greek, and French,	15 00

A contingent fee of 75 cts will be charged each pupil. It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the Session. No pupil will be retained in the School who is irregular in his attendance.

Board can be obtained either in the village or in the subscriber's family, a short distance from the village.

For further particulars address the undersigned,

THOS. G. MASSIE.

June 24th, 1854.—8w.

BLACK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THERMOMETER RANGES FROM 56 TO 70, AND BLANKETS NECESSARY AT NIGHT IN THE HOTTEST OF SUMMER.

MRS. GARENFLO informs her friends and the public, that she has made arrangements with Mr. Wm. Patton of Charleston—the owner of this property, to open the

Black Mountain House,

on Thursday, 13th July, 1854, and will do the best she can to make visiters and boarders comfortable The house is on the top of the mountain, and 1 1-2 to two miles from the highest peaks, which are 261 feet higher than Mount Washington—the highest of the White Mountains in New Hampshire—and consequently the highest mountain in the United States East of the Mississippi.

This mountain is 20 miles N. E. of Asheville, N. C. The road to it winds up the Swannanoa river—of which the Spring at the House is the head source. There are several good farm Houses for accommodation, on the Road and near the base of the mountain; and at the foot, particularly, MR. JESSE STAPP has put up new buildings, and prepared to accommodate a large number of visiters. Mountain Trout fishing, bear, deer, and other hunting can be enjoyed here in season. Carriages can go safely as far as Mr. S app's at the foot of the mountain, where guides and saddle horses can be procured, for the 4 miles to the Mountain House, and the 1 1-2 to 2 miles to the main peaks. The excursion can be made in three days from Asheville. A regular hack will leave Asheville on Tuesday at 8 o'clock A. M., and returning leave Stapp's on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Prices on the mountain, 50 cts each for supper and Breakfast; $1 for dinner, 25 to 37 1-2 cts, for double or single beds; $2 per day or $10 a week for board; Horse feed 50c and all night $1. These rates are about double what is charged in th settlement. Those who ascend the mountain will learn the necessity for the increased charges.

Mrs Garenflo refers to Mr. Molyneux, Mr. D. Blake and Mr. A. Robertson for her ability as a housekeeper.

July 13 1853.

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thur day and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July, 13, 1854.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by *Mr.* Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call.

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.
Asheville 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

July 1st, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Ripley, Duncan & Co., Partners in running a Stage Line from Greenville, Tenn., to Asheville, N. C., is this day at an end. All debts due by the firm on said line, will be presented to V. Ripley, who is authorised to settle the same; and all debts due said firm will be paid to him.

V. RIPLEY,
J. G. DUNCAN,
A. B. CHUNN.

THE STAGE LINE

Running from Asheville, N. C., to Greeneville, Tenn., via Warm Springs, will from this day be run by

V. RIPLEY.

July 1st, 1854.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Valuable REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, I will sell on the 28th of July, instant, to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a credit of one, two and three years, the whole of the

Davidson's River Iron Manufacturing Establishment,

ON DAVIDSON'S RIVER, about one mile from its mouth, and 20 miles from Hendersonville, and 30 from Asheville, consisting of a

New Iron Forge, Saw and Grist Mills,

containing about TWO THOUSAND ACRES of Land, and including an inexhaustable Iron Ore Bank, and a Quarry of excellent Lime Rock about one mile from the Forge.

The water power connected with the above property cannot be surpassed in the world, and the whole is situated immediately in the French Broad Valley, and surrounded by a body of the best Farming Lands in Western North Carolina. Capitalists wishing to invest money in property of this kind, in the HEALTHIEST COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE, will do well not to let this opportunity pass, as it will be some time before such another is offered.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds in equal installments, bearing interest from date, with approved security, and the title will be withheld until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

WM. BRYSON,
Commissioner.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS

ON THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, AT the Court House in Morganton, we shall proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, the contract for building a Bridge across the Catawba River at or near McDowell's Ford. The plan and specifications will be made known on that day; or can previously be examined by application to Mr. Sudderth, one of the Bridge Commissioners residing in Morganton. Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
22d June, 1854—tf.

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

ANDREW HEMPHILL, ADM'R.
vs.
THOMAS L. HEMPHILL, AND OTHERS.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Andrew M. Hemphill, Benjamin C. Hemphill, and James Morris and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854, then and there to answer plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, clerk of said court at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

A. M. FINLEY, CL'K.

June, 15th. 6w.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Southern Rights and Free Suffrage!

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG.
Of Northampton County.

Southern Rights and Free Suffrage!

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.

Southern Rights and Free Suffrage!

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For Governor,
THOMAS BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

B. J. SMITH, A. S. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti-colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next: Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 6. 6w

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 26th 1854.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR.—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c.

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

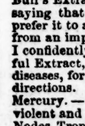
☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

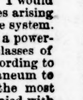
For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

To my Friends and Customers.





Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. ROGERS'

Liverwort & Tar,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

LOOK AT ITS

Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards, M. D; Hon. Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn., John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds, aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F. E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration, and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased, and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. It acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT LHE LUNGS CURED!

☞SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS!☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker, No. 388 Pearl-street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement, and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it is a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &C.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

SCOVIL & MEAD.

111 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854 with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

——— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms; one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras*, though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40.00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively $13.00, $17.00, $21.00, $25.00, and $30.00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30,00, and Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, each $20.00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10.00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1,00. Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2,00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

June, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challie delaines, ginghams, tissues dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.